# NEWS.

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Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15TH, 1895.

Number 3

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at Fabita Carica, Sunday Evenings 6. p m. Rev. João Tavares.

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## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Run Theo-philo Ottori, Hours, tiom 12 to 3, Residence, Run da Real Grandera No. 33, Botofogo, Tesephone 1556. Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accomcheur; Office and residence: Run 1<sup>st</sup> de Margo No. 50, from 2 to 45 m. – Telephone 106.

4p. m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapol Prevost, professor of Histology, 80, 110 in 2 to-cally of Oynecology, and Singery in the Faculty of Medicine: One: 23, Kua dia Quitanda: Homs from 2-4. p.m. Resistence No. 3, Kua Alice, Larangeiras.

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No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor,

From the Montepideo Times. Dec. 28.

### THE CHOLERA PANIC,

From the Montreidee Times, Dec. 18,

THE CHOLERA PANIC,

This panic continues in full force, and our contemporaries are full of what may be described as "chollera literature," though every day shows the panic and the extreme measures taken to be less justified. We note, however, that our contemporaries are less eager in their demand for such extremilies. Perhaps the threat of closing the port, and the loss and inconvenience already caused, are cooling them down and will hiring about a reaction. Amongst the worst sufferers are the poor hotel and lodging-louse keepers, who find themselves suddenly deprived of the annual harvest they expect to reap from Argentine visitors. The shopkeepers and commerce in general will also severely teel the difference, if the quarantine is prolonged. In fact there is hardly a branch of trade that will not suffer. The sanitary guards, however, will benefit, for we hear that not only are the river steamship companies compelled to give them ford and lodging on hoard and to pay them \$2 \text{ gold for the pleasure of their company, but are also expected to continue the same during the \$2 \text{ days quarantine to which they become subject! This is certainly a monstrous imposition. With the loss of passenger traffic and heavy extra sanitary charges, it is quite possible that the river service will be suspended entirely, except for a weekly trip to Urngayan ports.

No startling novelly appeared yesterday. The five "suspecteil" cases in Buenos Aires all proved to be of the most ordinary description, to witch no attention would have been paid in normal times. However, to keep the ball rolling, two more were reported yesterday, which will probably prove of the same descriptiont. Some four more cases have appeared in Rosario, two of them fatal, but it is not yet definitely proved that they are anything more than an acute form of cholerina. Two fatal cases, which the alarmists unmediately sugnatise as cholern, are also reported from San Nicolas. There is no doubt there is a slight epidemic to

weather.

An attempt has been made to trace the appearance of the epidemic to the uncovering of the corpses of some cholera patients who were buried near Santa Fe in 1886. If these had been cremated there never would have been any danger on this

there never would have been any danger on this score.

We are glad to say that the local health authorities have at last bethought them of some internal measures, and have ordered the sanitary inspectors to keep a sharp eye on the common lodging-houses, (concentilos) and other centres of unhealthiness and infection, also ordering any measures of disinfection that may be found necessary. If they had done their duty in this respect from the first, they need not have been so mightily afraid of infection and could have dispensed with quarantine measures as immensely injurious to commerce, and which are sure to provoke an equally injurious reprisal on the first opportunity. Fortunately no "susseced case" has been declared here yet, and with ordinary care and the return of milder weather we ought to keep free.

## RAMOS MEJIA'S SURRENDER.

On the 14th inst. the Argentine legation of this city received the following telegram from Buenos

"In view of information received, the department of hygiene yesterday sanctioned the follow-ing resolution which it asks the government to put into execution at once. It reads:

In view of favorable information from our min ister in Rio de Janeiro in relation to the progress of cholera in Brazil, and while this state does not become worse, the national department of hygiene

Art. 1.-The sanitary treatment for arrivals from Brazil is hereby reduced to prudential observation only for the ships which carry a medical inspector on board.

Art. 2.- The ships from Brazil which enter the Art. 2.—The ships from Brazil which enter the port of the Capital should be subjected to the prescriptions of the decree of 24th Octoher, 1893, and 9th March, 1894, relative to the embarkation of fiscals (guardas).

Art. 3.-The ships on board of which have occurred cases of cholera, or yellow fever, during the voyage, or while remaining in port, will be subject to the prescriptions of the sanitary regula-

Art. 4.—The dispositions of the department relative to the disinfection of immigrants, remain in lorce.

Art. 5.—The confirmation of these resolutions is hereby solicited from the superior government.

The sanitary condition of the ports of Buenos Aires and La Plata is completely satisfactory. There is no news from Rosario, Santa Fé and Colastiné. The rest of the republic is uninfected. Salutations, Sr. Minister.—7. M. Ramos Myjia, president of the department of hygiene. F. Al. 2012. Secretary.

### THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazillan affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the marker, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum mary of the daily coftee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazillan trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES :-

79, Rua Sete de Setambro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:-Caixa 360

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 15th, 1895.

THE absurdity of our ordinary precautions are now shown to good advantage along the Central railway, where a kind of quarantine is maintained against the infected districts of the Parahyba valley. To be valuable, a quarantine should be effective, which is required. valuable, a quarantine should be effective, which is very rarely the case. The gate is closed, perhaps, but there are a hundred holes in the fence each side through which contagion can creep. To illustrate this, let us cite a few examples. The place which has suffered most from the epidemic is Barra do Pirahy, where there have been about 120 cases of illness up to the present time. The passenger trains on the present The passenger trains on the Central time. The passenger trains on the Central railway do not stop at this station, to avoid infection—but they styp ab nut 50 yards outside, where passengers are permitted to leave the coaches and converse with the residents, buying food, fruit, etc., and even to walk up to the station. It is nothing but a roaring farce! If there is infection in the Barra, then it is just as dangerous 50 yards away from the station against the station of the in the Barra, then it is just as dangerous 50 yards away from the station, as in the station itself! And it is particularly dangerous in the water and fruits supplied to the passengers. Every one of these passenger trains includes a sanitary coach, loaded down with brios, remedies and authority. The sanitary inspector runs the train. And yet, he is not at all aware that it is a silly farce to run through the Barra station, and then stop to varie bevond. it is a silly farce to run through the Barra station, and then stop 50 yards beyond, where the passengers are permitted to mingle with the residents just as freely as they could possibly do in the station itself. When the train reaches Belém, then the grand display of scientific prevention begins! It it unquestionably one of the most brilliant comedies of the day! The arriving train is carefully run in on the track opposite the station, the passengers are compelled to alight on that side where they are interrogated as to name, age, nationality. interrogated as to name, age, nationality, business and residence, where their bags and parcels are ticketed and taken away and parcels are ticketed and taken away from them for disinfection, where they are sprinkled or drenched with a disinfecting fluid by means of a syringe, and where they are then compelled to wash their faces and hands in disinfectants. What good the foul smelling fluid does, the Lord only knows. The victim is then marched into a kind of tent, or shed, where he waits until the so-called disinfecting process is finished. Wet and chilled, his situation is anything but comfortable. Add to this the consciousness that men of influence, and those who stubbornly refuse to suband those who stubbornly refuse to sub-mit to the "disinfecting." are allowed to escape the infliction and consequent dis-comfort, and to retain their bags free of dis-infection, and we have enough to cause an illness even where one did not exist. Then when the disinfection is finished, the passengers are sent across the track and are permitted to return to their coaches, where they find everything wet and smelling of carbolic acid. The sanitary guards have been throwing water containing carbolic acid all over the coaches, inside and out, and have left them in that condition for the hour's ride into the city! One may the hour's ride into the city! One may escape the bacillus comma in this way, but if he escapes a chill, or a fever, or rheumatism, he may consider himself fortunate. His clothes are spotted, if not spoiled, and his temper; is consequent uncertainty. his temper is grievously upset, and if he does not say that he prefers Asiatic cholera any day to those — sanitary blockheads, it will be because he is a good practical Christian, full of forgiveness, and unable to

It is singular how an deceive himself. easily a public man He thinks that a can deceive himself. He thinks that a certain thing ought to be done and that he will use every effort to have it done — and then, to him, it is done. The Czar — and then, to him, it is done. The Czar and Kaiser have for years been proclaiming peace in Europe and assuring us that they are using their very best efforts to maintain peace, and all the while they have been watching each other like angry dogs, increasing their armies and preparing for war. Apparently they really believe that they are the guardians of peace, and that by using force to repress every symptom of disturbance they are really preserving the peace. It is something like choking your adversary into insensibility in order not to fight with him. On the 13th inst. there was an exhibition of this amiable weakness in Buenos Aires which is worthy of comment. The ex-minister of foreign of comment. The ex-minister of foreign affairs, now minister of interior, Dr. Eduardo Costa, gave a little luncheon to the diplomatic corps, and then improved the occasion to talk about peace and disarmament here in South America. In the course of his remarks he expressed the opinion that the disarmament of Argentina, Brazil and the disarmament of Argentina, Brazil and Chili would contribute greatly to the progress of South America. We agree entirely with the opinion expressed, but we have serious doubts as to its sincerity. Dr. Costa is a man of high character and ability, and and he unquestionably believes just what he says, but when we reflect that the ministry of which he is now the chief, has only just purchased a hundred thousand rifles, several batteries of Krupp guns, imrifles, several batteries of Krupp guns, im rifles, several batteries of Krupp gins, immense stores of ammunition, a torpedo cruiser, and various other military recourses, we are compelled to doubt his sincerity. If we are not mistaken, Argentina has an order in Europe for more war ships. Chili and Brazil are also rapidly increasing their armaments in ships, guns, rifles and ammunition. All three nations are impoverishing themselves to keep up a milit-ary force, wholly unnecessary and largely ary force, wholly innecessary and largely beyond their means. Disarmament would be a blessing to all three of them, but—we would like to remind Dr. Costa—disarmament does not mean the acquisition of more arms. More ships, and guns, and rifles and powder is a poor preparation tor peace, and affords no relief whatever to the overburdened taxpayer. Horace Greeley. peace, and affords no relief whatever to the overburdened taxpayer. Horace Greeley once said that the way to resume specie payments, is to resume. It may be said, with equal force, that the way to disarm is to disarm! Let the ships be sold; China and Japan will buy the whole lot of them. Sell off the guns, and rifles, and cartridges also, and disbard the armies! Send the generals and colonels home and tell them to earn their own living henceforth. And generals and colonels home and tell them to earn their own living henceforth. And then remit the taxes required so that the tax-payer can at once know something of the practical blessings of peace. That prosperity will result, we are certain, and that peace and good order will follow we do not doubt. The military classes have been the prime causes of most of the disbeen the prime causes of most of the dis-turbances in South America; turn them into plain civilians, without any special priv-leges, and we shall know more of peace and orderly development than Dr. Costa has dared to believe possible in his sweetest

No better testimony could have been supplied as to the accuracy of our remarks on quarantines in South America, than the *Dympo* incident of the past week. This steamer arrived at Ilha Grande on December 21 of the past week. ber 25th with a cargo of live cattle, wheat, etc., for this port. On the 25th she was sent up to discharge the cattle just outside the harbor entrance. On the 3rd inst. she returned to Ilha Grande to undergo she returned to Ilha Grande to undergo quarantine preparatory to entering this port for the discharge of the remainder of her cargo. Some kind of an epidemic broke out on board, however, which proved to be very fatal. Not being a passenger steamer, the Olympo had no physician, and was probably provided with a very meagre supply of medicines. Help was promptly solicited from the quarantine authorities, and permission to land the sick for treatment and the dead for burial. But, though Ilha Grande is a quarantine station on which hundreds of contos have been expended for the express purpose of meeton which hundreds of contos have been expended for the express purpose of meeting just such cases as this, the unfortunate ship was repelled at every point. We are told that the quarantine doctor has never been on board, and up to last advices he has not even sent aboard the medicines and disinfectants so urgently needed. He

believes the epidemic to be choiera, but he does nothing whatever to overcome it. As for landing the sick and the dead, both requests were refused on the ground that they had no lazaretto hospital and no cremating furnace. The captain was therefore left to the alternative of throwing the dead overboard — which is far more dan. cremating furnace. The captain was therefore left to the alternative of throwing the dead overboard — which is far more dangerous than landing them for burial on an isolated island — and of caring for his sick as best he could without medicines and medical advice. This state of affairs lasted until the night of the 9th, when the captain determined to come to this port for the relief he could not obtain at Ilha Grande. He entered this port without difficulty, but was induced on the following morning by the sanitary officials of this port to return to Ilha Grande, under an express promise to send him the relief needed within twenty-four hours. This promise has not been kept, nor can we learn that any steps have been taken to do so. Another armed vessel, however, has heen sent down to stand guard over these unhappy victims of cowardice, incompetence and selfishness. If they reach out for water or food, give them no mercy! They are unfood, give them no mercy! They are unfood, give them no mercy! They are unfood, give them of the self-shield of the properties of the or the self-shield. selfishness. If they reach out for water or food, give them no mercy! They are unfortunate, and afflicted, and helpless; let them die! To save our worthless bodies from contagion, let them die! To show how enlightened and humane we are, we have built a great quarantine station, and then to keep it free from contagion we let the afflicted look on it from afar off—and die! We have a medical fratemity numbering many thousands, and we are manufacturing hundreds more every year. They are supposed to be devoting their talents and many thousands, and we are manufacturing hundreds more every year. They are supposed to be devoting their talents and lives to the relief of the sick and suffering! And yet, not one of them has the courage to offer his services to this unfortunate ship, and barely two or three have humanity enough to protest against this cold-blooded selfshines! Talk as you may, there is no defence, no excuse for such inhumanity! A government which can do no better than this is unfit to govern, for its first and highest attribute is to protect life. And a people which consciously commit such acts of barbarism in their relations with the outside world, are unworthy a place with the outside world, are unworthy a place in the sisterhood of nations. The commercial world should permit these barbarmercial world should permit these barbarities no longer. If a country can not exist without artificial barriers to keep out contagious disease, then it should be compelled to maintain them efficiently and properly, or else to delegate the service to some properly equipped international commission. It is time that this shooting, and starving, and betraying the helpless sick should be ended! It is time that such barbarities as the expulsion of infected passenger ships from port after port, should be prohibited by the strong hand of international law! If the weaker nations are unwilling to take the risk, then a "Red Cross society" of the seas should be organized for the relief of those cast out upon its ized for the relief of those cast out upon its unfriendly bosom!

According to a telegram from Buenos ACCORDING to a telegram from Buenos Aires to the Argentine legation on the 11th, the sanitary authorities of that port have thrown up the sponge and acknowledged themselves beaten at their own game. They have been taught a lesson which we trust will not soon be forgotten, for they have been made to see that quarantine is a game that two can play at and that they no will not soon be forgotten, for they have been made to see that quarantine is a game that two can play at, and that they no longer hold the position of advantage in the contest. They have been made to see that Brazil has become a very important customer for their products and that a war of quarantines will cause them much the greater injury. As long as Brazil took but lew of their products, they amused themselves every year with the imposition of quarantine for the most trifling causes, and that too with an effrontery and arbitrariness that practically added an insult to the injury. There are good reasons for believing that they wished to compel the steamship componies to omit their calls at Brazilian ports, and to thus secure an important advantage in the commercial rivalry between the two countries. The trade with Brazil, however, has been too valuable to be ignored, and these companies have therefore submitted to every kind of vexation and prejudice rather than surrender their Brazilian connection. The last two or three vears has worked an unexpected change in zilian connection. The last two or three years has worked an unexpected change in the situation, a change of which the Buenos the situation, a change of which the buenos Aires sanitary authorities seem to have been ignorant until within the past month. The outbreak of some kind of an epidemic in the province of Santa Fé, similar

apparently to what has been raging here, has enabled the Brazilians to return the compliment by declaring quarantine against Argentina. To the evident surprise of the Argentine officials, an immediate protest was the result, and they found that several important industries were prejudiced by this interruption to the trade between the two countries They protested, of course, and denied the existence of a cholera epidemic in the country, but they very soon found that they could do nothing effective because of their own quarantine against Brazil, and because of the unsavory record which they have made in past years. Brazil, and because of the unsavory record which they have made in past years. And so, to save themselves from further loss they have been compelled to raise their quarantine against. Brazil, notwithstanding the fact that the so-called epidemic here is not yet suppressed, and the further circumstance that we are just entering the months when fever generally makes its appearance. A more complete surrender has rarely been A more complete surrender has rarely been A more complete surrence has tact, occu-put on record, and it is all the more notice-able because hitherto the Argentines have refused even to listen to the protests against their own arbitrary action.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Senate has thrown out the general amnesty project.
—Rumous of the intended resignation of President Saenz Pena are again current.
—A heavy rainstorm visited Mendoza on the 8th inst. and caused immense prejudices. The damages are estimated at two millions of dollars, currency.

—A boy of 16, belonging to one of the military battalions in Montevideo, recently tried to commit suicide. He wounded himself severely with a rifle, and when asked why he did it, he said that the better to die than to live under continual blows."

and blows."

—Several important strikes have been in progress in Buenos Aires during the past ten days, which include the bakers, the stevedores and the laborers and sailors in the docks. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 men are involved in these strikes.

these strikes.

— The passeneer and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in November numbered 1,501 from across seas and 3,734 from Augentina. The departures were 433 across seas and 3,924 for Argentina in the same month. Of these 377 were from Brazil and 163 to that country.

—The following prices and resolutions have been definitely adopted by the Baker's League, and, excepting the last, seem reasonable enough. First-class bread, 8 cents the kilo. Second-class bread, to be sold to poor people over the counter, 6 cents the kilo. Bread one day old, to poor people, 4 cents the kilo. No loaves exchanged or returned. No letting of ovens for the baking of private dough.—Montevideo Timet.

—General Mansilla takes exception to the following critising as A-exception to the following critising as A-exception to

ietumed. No letting of ovens for the baking of private dough. —Montevideo Times.

—General Mansilla takes exception to the following criticism on Argentina which appeared in Let Temps of Paris: — While foreigners work, citizens are involved in political intrigues, work, occasionally fire a few shots in the streets, settle the accounts of their electoral triumphs with public money and observe the tottering condition of their government between anarchy of citatorship. Its there really any exaggeration in the picture? That is the question. — Times of Argentina.

—A lunch was given to the diplomatic corps in Buenos Aires on the 13th by Dr. Eduardo Costa, minister of the interior and chief of the cabinet. The Brazilian minister, Dr. Fernando Abbott, was not present, and Brazil was represented by Admiral Custodio de Mello, who was one of the speakers. The principal topic was the hope expensed by Dr. Costa that Argentina, Brazil and Chili might arrange a disarmament, which he considered would contribute powerfully to the prosperity of all South America.

—Of the cholera scare and the quarantine restitations decreed arounts. Arpentine arrively, the

sidered would contribute powerfully to the prosperity of all South America.

—Of the cholera scare and the quarantine restrictions decreed against Argentine arrivals, the Montevideo Times of Dec. 25th says: —'It is probable that the Uruguayan authorities will constitute Montevideo and Paysandia as the only ports of call for vessels from Argentina. At the latter a lazaret will be established on the river island of Almiron. The board of health has constituted promptly as further occasion, so as to be able to act promptly as further occasion may arise. We have not yet heard of a spie preventive or sanitary measure having been taken in the capital, though they are far more necessary than these excessive quarantines. At present the energy of the authorities seems monopolised by alarmist telegrams and quarantine measures. This is not treating the situation very seriously. Fortunately the majority of the people, or at all events the educated classes, do not share the alaim of the authorities."

educated classes, do not share the alaim of the authorities."

—An example of provincial legislative decorum comes all the way from San Juan. One honourable deputy shot another dead in the hall of the San Juan legislature on Wednesday afternoon. Samuel Robles, the assassin, is a school teacher as well as a provincial deputy. His victim was Dr. Avelino Alvarez, a retired army surgeon. Hot words arose between them during a debate. When the session was over and as Area was leaving the house he met Robles in the hall and offered to shake hands with him. Robles refused. Alvarez then slapped him the face; whereupon Robles drew a revolver and shot his colleague dead on the spot. It is by patiotic and sapient conduct like this that the spirit of republican fraternity is nourished in this federal and touching acts of this kind that the civic virtues, culture and greatness of the Latin race are manifested and vindicated. — Southern Cross.

-Owing to heavy rains there has been a dis-

astrous inuudation at Tucuman...—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Paiz telegraphed on the 1th that the quarantine there against Brazilian arrivals had been reduced to

against brazilian artivals had been reduced to simple observalian at a ravious had been reduced to simple observalian at a ravious the number of cattle in Argentian at 27,000,000, the estimate being based upon the number kilde for consumption and for the saludova, and the number exported.

— A Santa Fe telegram of December 13th trops and pollee force were kept under arms had night fearing a revolutionary movement. The cholera-scare luving been pied out, the revolutionary scare takes its place. It seems as if the official people had undertaken to provide public excitement. It is understood that the next excitement will be "yellow fever" unless another earthquake turns up."

— Cholera in the province of Santa Fé has been foficially recognised and a decree wan issued yesterday closing the Santa Fé ports, which means that no communication will be allowed between those places and the capital. The furny part of the considerations which gave rise to the decree is, that the measure is taken because the "infection focus" is officially reported, the Santa Fé ports will again be opened. — Times of Argentina.

— Passengers and trains from Rosario continue to be disinfected in Belgrano station to guard against the importation of cholera. The procedure is on a par with many other resolutions of the health band. If the passengers are supposed to convey the bazilit, why wait until they arrive in this city to disinfecting milk cans and gin bottles. Pity he city if cholera really exists here! — Times of Argentina, January !

— The river passengers who sailed last Thursday week must be having a gay time of it. They have not reached their destination yet. The Platens boat arrived at Montevide on the Friday morning, and found that after they left the boat, there were still another eight days to be undergone on the lararetto. So there they are, all on the island, justice does not seem to be very evenly administered during the cholera season. Passengers of medical science as to the efficacy or otherwise of quarantine, although an exp

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 6th says that great precautions have been taken there through tear of an epidemic.

tear of an epiceroic.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 14th, published in the Pariz this morning, says that suspected cholera cases having been demonsted in that city, the doctors who saw them declared that the illness was cholerina of a serious character. This will be quite sufficient, we presume, to warrant an extension of the quarantine farce.

From The Review, Buenos Aires, December 29.

THE CHOLERA SCARE AND ITS SUGGESTIONS.

Every year we seem to get scarcd during the summer over yellow fever, cholera and the like. This time it is more than a scare, apparently, though it is lard enough to make sure—even for the experts engaged in its observation. The great difficulty is to diagnose between the bad summer-cholera of temperate climes and the genuine Asia icholera, and the difference is not so ever great as one might be inclined to suppose. Short of the clear and absolute demonstration of Koch's comma bacillus in the intestinal secretions (often no very easy or certain job), Asiatic cholera is

mainly recognised by its great violence, and its virulent infectiveness. It is this latter characteristic which will mainly concern us here. Cholera spreads exclusively through the dreet or indirect pollution, by the choleraic secretions, of drinking water, milk, vegetables, fruit, and food generally. Practically, we do not inhale its germs by the air, although it is indeed conceivable that a town reeking with cholera poison and covered with dust and insanitary accumulations, might convey that poison direct into the mouths of its citizens with every wind that raises the dust. Notwithstanding, it is found, as a matter of lact, that where purity of food and drink can be secured, cholera ceases to spread.

Witness that remarkable epidemic in Mendoza arrested by Dr. Gil in a few days by boiling the drinking water of the town.

Our precautions must therefore be mainly directed to the vigilant provision of safe food and water, no less than to the frequent removal of rubhish, and all insanitary accumulations, and the cleansing of sewers and drains. As compared with these precautions, quarantine shrinks away into choosing feeling in Europe, and more especially in England, that where sanitary authorities and their resources are both active and efficient, quarantine is but a gratutions infliction on trade, that it is even apt to give a very false sense of security to communities whose real that it is put their own house in order rather than to put their trust in a town like Bnenos Aires, whose house in not in order, where we have our systems of foca, "conventillos," 'pood' waters, river water, and so forth, quarantine may become a very justificable regulation indeed. As regards drinking water and milk, there can be no doubt of that, with cholera in our midst, belling is a very necessary precaution, and if thoroughly done, a very efficient one.

The most scruphlous care, however, should he enjoined to prevent all possible contamination of

lera in our mean record precaution, and if thoroughly done, a very efficient one.

The most scrupulous care, however, should he enjoined to prevent all possible contamination of washing water, and of all its sources throughout a house. For although it may sound very easy to say "we will boll all our drinkables and so shall be safe," yet the reflecting man will readily perceive how very difficult it is to ensure safety by that means alone. For it is practically impossible to boil all the water in an establishment for washing plates, jugs, spoons, etc., etc., and we would like to remind our readers that a milk-jug, e. q., washed out with unboiled water and then wiped 'clean,' as we say, and charged with milk again, is a festile source of danger if the washing water is impure, even supposing the milk itself has been boiled. For it is impossible to top'e a jug clean of germs, and of the dew which contans them, and such germ-dew coming in contact with even the purest milk, finds therein all the requisites for its incubation and development.

Doubtful water, therefore, even though we

quasties for its incubation and development.

Doubtful water, therefore, even though we boil what we actually drink of it, is a constant menace to our lives, whether it be a question of typhoid, cholera or anything else. And so the most scrupulous general precautions should he taken in a house to prevent contamination all round.

most scrupulous general precautions should he taken in a house to prevent contamination all round.

While on this subject, it may be well to mention that there is growing evidence of the fact that wells and algibes see more often poisoned by dirty hands, dirty buckets, etc., than through subtertanean communications, with several and ropes, dend rats, mice and files, etc., etc., than through subtertanean communications, with several and solt is that clean servants and children, and clean families and the several sold officials.

The question of dirty hands is one of peculiar and vital importance in relation to cholera. It is a fact, as true as it is unavoidable, that almost all our food supplies, especially milks, fruit, greens, vegetables, etc., pass through the hands of the lowest and dritiest sections of the population—often through dozens and dozens of such hands. Fruit, greens and vegetables are especially liable to coultamiation thereby.

To this influence we must add their long exposure to dast and dirt. Dust settles on them to an enormous extent, clings to them, and is peculiary hard to cleanse away. All these foods, once living, are now dying, and therefore are always in a state of preliminary decomposition. They serve as a typical widus for the development of bacteria, offering them moisture, heat, and rich organic albaminous julces. Hence it is the universal experience of inaukind that in cholera or other epidemics, lost most of all in cholera, uncooked, greens, fruits and vegetables should be absolutely excluded from the table.

Our board of health is fully alive to the fact and has taken very strict measures in the matter. If cholera is in our midst, we repeat, all food and drink should be cleansed and cooked or boiled; greens, fruits and vegetables should be absolutely excluded from the table.

And now let us pass to a semi-medical matter of almost equal importance—thilk and their pre-

toes, heets and vegetables stould never be taken uncooked.

And now let us pass to a semi-medical matter of almost equal importance—wills and their prevention. How many attacks of yellow fever, cholera, typhold, dysentery, enterties, etc. take their origin in chilis! It is a known fact that numbers of us have carried considerable quantities of the germs of these diseases it our coils intestines—and with perfect safety and imputify so long as our mucous linings are healthy and intact, and no accident occurs to depress or lower the vitality of their epithelial cells and of the nervo-vascular structures of their bases. So long as all goes well in this respect the germs and poisons are destroyed or antagonised by those cells, and safely ejected as innocuous foreign bodies.

cells, and sately ejected as innocuous foregn bodies.

The commonest accident, however, which, especially in tropical climes and seasons, disturps this beneficent mechanism of nature is the taking of a cold or chill—especially in the abdominal region of the body. At the outset of the chill the blood flees from the surface of the body, and rushes to the internal organs, producing "congection." If there he no germs and poisons in their vicinity, this congestion passes away, and all goes well; but if the poisons be there, the temporary shock to those delicate nervo-vascular mechanisms, to which we have referred, may suffice so to lower the vitality of those exceening cells as to decide the constant struggle between them and

the bacteria in favour of the intter; "congestion" passes into "inflammation," and disease, and acute disease hegins. Such is the early history of numberless acute disease—cholera amongsi them. Hence the great alivantage of encasing he abdomen and pelvis night and day in flamel or woolfen cloth to svoid sudden changes of temperature—the so-called "choices abd."

It may he here remarked that we are more subject to abdominal chills in hot weather than we are in cold; we have taken off our winter things, draughts are rather courted than wooded, windows and doors are open night and day, we sleep without blankts, often even without sheets, we use open trans and coaches, we undergo alterations of the most profuse sweats, and the heat variations of night and day are often extreme. It is well known in Beneos Aires that when a tormento and cold weather follow on the top of a period of intense heat, thousands of persons are often nttacked by colic and diarrhen of varying degrees of seventy. To these remarks we might add that in all tropical countries and times of epidemic, it is found that a most powerful anti-zymotic safeguard is to be found in the regular action of the howels, thus keeping the blood pure and cool, preventing the accumulation of poisons, and manutalning intact the vitality of the great gastro-intestinal nucous lining. Many young men by fast and irregular living, and the consequent disregard of these primary periodic uccessities, have fallen victims to acute tropical disease. We will conclude by warning our readers that ice, aerated waters and hottled drinks all need their careful consideration. Ice made of inquire water may be full of danger if nizzed with disaks; and ithe fabricas of nearstel waters, here, porter, etc., which use artesian water, or water especially puifed, are to be much preferred to those which itake no such precaution at all. Even from the little we have said, it will he seen how very difficult it is to custure security. The principles, however, which underlied all efforts to attain

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram from Pelotas on the 11th aunounces that the telegraph lines had been cut n little beyond Candiota and also beyond Pedras Altas.

—It is said that the governor of Pernamhaco, Barbosa Liua, has a well-armed force of 3,000 men under his command. He is accused of entertaining a very ambitious project.
—Telegrams of the 12th state that the Brazilian troops, pursuing a body of insurgents, had again invaded Uruguayan ternitory, wounding a commissary and killing a police soldier.
—The 2nd battalion of S. Paulo police arrived in S. Paulo on the 14th from Faraná, where they have been stationed since April, 1893. Where they have been stationed since April, 1893.

—The German sch Johann, freighted with saft from Macao for Rio Grande do Sal, was reported on the 10th as having been wrecked at Paracuni, on the coast of Ceará. The crew was awayed, but the ship is a total loss.
—After navigating all tha way to Santos, the cruiser Republica and torpedo-boat Pedra Affonso entered that port on the 10th for supplies and repairs. After receiving these they proceeded on their way to Rio Grande.
—We regret to note the death of the chief editor of the Monitr Campitan, of Campos, on the 13th inst., who was the victim of an accident.

—The state elections in Pernambuco occurred on the 10th Lit state that the resolute generally

the 13th inst., who was the victim of an accident. He was run over in the street by an ox-cart and so tatally injured that death resulted soon after the accident.

—The state elections in Pernambuco occurred on the Joth. It is stated that the people generally stayed away from the polls, which may be taken as a measure of their appreciation of the free institutions guaranteed to them by dictators and military officers.

—It is said that the insurgent chief Pina after the defeat mentioned in our last issue, returned into Rio Grande immediately after. It is said that the reported battle was only a guerrilla skirmish, of no importance. Other reports state that the insurgent leader was Laurenlino Pinto. With so great a divergence in the news, one may easily be lorgiven for doubting the whole story.

—The saintary inspector of Expirito Santo has resolved to save his state, cost what it may. He says that if the report is confirmed that cholera has appeared in Rio, he will close the ports of that state against all arrivals from this port. He aiva declares that he will prohibit the importance of eather and produce from the River Plate. His people may have to go hungry, but he will see that cholera is kept out.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 12th reports a fight at Passo Mataolho, near the Quarahim river, between government troops and a force of insurgents under Colonel Pingthe. The latter were fortified and are said to number ahout 1,500 men. The insargents resisted teuaciously and compelled the government troops to retire. Colonel Sampaio these lelt Livramento with a thousand odd men and a caunon to reinforce the government revolps poular. He succumbed to an attack of typhod fever, a disease from which he had a navely popular. He succumbed to an attack of typhod fever, a disease from which he had a navel largely attended and many beautiful wreaths were sent by his numerous frends as tokens of respect to his numerous frends as tokens of respect to his numerous frends as tokens of respect to his numerous.

The row is numerous friends as tokens of respect to his memory.

There was a fight between soldiers and policemen in São Paulo on the evening of the 12th inst. The row occurred at the entrance to the theatre and the people were accordiugly compelled to leave the place. Five policemen and three soldiers were wounded. It does not seem to occur to the authorities that the only way to stop these quarrels is to keep the soldiers in their barracks at night. Instead they are permitted to prowl around the streets at night, armed and ready for a quarrel with the police. Let them be kept in the r quarters!

—A Torrent filtar has just been received hera for the water-works at Vassouras, state of Rio de Jameiro.

—The 14th cavalry, which has heen sistioned in Sto Paulo, left Santoa for Rio Granda do Sul on the oth. The regimen numbers about 200 men.

—The town of Boa Vista, Goyaz, where so much lawlessness has occurred aince 1891, is situated on the Rio Tocantina, on the frontiers between Goyaz and Maranhilo. The federal force has been withdrawn from the place, leaving the outlaws to work their own sweet will.

—Bitter complaints are being made in Bahla against the intervention of the police in elections. The Gazeta ae Noticias of that city says: "The soldier is paid, by means of laxes which are burdens upon the people, for guaranteeing public order, and not for assisting this or that partizan group."

—Detachments from Pará and Maranhilo, with

burdens upon the people, for guaranteeing public order, and not for assisting this or that partizan group.

—Detachments from Part and Maranhão, with two field pieces, have been ordered upon same speelal service. They are to be accompanied by ambulances, and will be prepared for a service of some importance. As the expedition statis from Maranhão, it may be presumed that its destination is Boa Vista.

—The Jornal of the 11th Is informed that Floriano Peixoto intends to leave for Poços de Caldason the 18th inst. He has apparently abandoned his intention to go to Barbacena. The ex-Dictator seems to be somewhat uneaxy and uncertain, and is changing his plans rather frequently. Perhaps his conscience is troubling him.

—The Italian immigrants which arrived here on the Institutora, some 1,500 in number, were sent up to Juiz de Fora immediately on arrival. There nothing was done for likeli reception, and consequently they were left without food and shelter. This is another one of the curtosities of officially directed immigration.

—The secretary of the Baha state government has telegraphed to the Jornal de Commercie that the reports about the intended deposition of the ununicipal council of Villa Nova, the order for the withdrawal of Senator José Gonçalves and the firing upon the people, are all pure fabrications. In regard to this it must be said that there is more falsehood than reality in all the political news current. Were a newspaper to publish only the truth, it would have nothing to fill its columns.

when the country we have been given by the country was a country when a country we have been again heard from! This time this spirited little town sends us something original in lite inte of vital statistica. Last year, according to the civil registry, there were 134 births, 33 deaths and 27 marriages in that place. A healihar place could not be found any where, if the births and deaths are considered by themselves, and Mococa will soon be overburdened with population. But when we find that the marriages nearly equal lite deaths—well, we hardly know what to think!

## RAILROAD NOTES

Traffic on the Bananal line has been opened, to connect with the S. Paulo express.

The new scale of wages for the Central railway, receutly enacted by Congress, will increase the working expenses of that corporation by something over 2,000,000\$ a year.

The prefect has vetoed the act of the municipal council authorizing a contract with Luiz Carlos de Moura, or the company he may organize, for the construction of a circular railway in this city.

Carlos de Moura, or the company ne may organize, for the construction of a circular railway in this city.

— There was a meeting of husiness men in Uberala on the 15th, at which it was resolved to create a transway service between the city and the Mogyana station. The stock will be taken by local investors.

— The minister of industry has asked his colleague of war for 26 tents for the use of the commission charged with the survey of a railway to the site of the projected new capital of Brazil, on the table lands of Goyar ecently acquired for the Ceutral railway are not giving the best of satisfaction. One of them stopped at Encantado on the 9th with a passenger trait, and could not be indusced to go on for about fifteen minutes.

— A lelegram from one of the Minas stations of the Central line complains that freight is not accepted there, and that the articles sent there for food, such as fainha, etc., generally arrive wet, musty, and unfit for use. The service on the Central seems to be almost hopelessly disorganized.

—The residents of S. Fidelis and neighboring

Central seems to be almost hopelessly disorganized.

—The residents of S. Fidelis and neighboring towns are to meet on the 27th inst. to protest against the "abuses and violences" practised by the Leopoldina company in that region, and upon the vexatious manner in which the 11 per cent export ax on coffee is sollected.

—The Central is now receiving merchandize for all its branch lines except the Leopoldina. The service, as we learn from a private source, is still extremely disorganized and unsatisfatory. It is many places up country the people are almost starving and can obtain nothing over the railway.

## COFFEE NOTES

The commercial associations of São Paulo and Santos are protesting against the continued collection of the tax of 44 reis per bag on coffee, as the tax is extinct under the new badget.

—The attention of the customs and police authorities is called to the great necessity of protecting coffee from robbery at the Docas. At present these robberies are not only committed inside the Docas, but in the streets outside, where the bags are punctured in open daylight and coffee extracted. The coffee is then sold in a neighboring venda, whose proprietor is driving a flourishing business. From investigations made on the spoy, it has been found that from two to three per cent of the coffee has disappeared between the entacaderies and the point of embarkation. The director of the Docas is indifferent to compliants, and the thieves are belligerent, not infrequently attacking the shipping clerks who interfere with them. It is a crying disgrace that something is not done to stop so criminal a practice.

-A Bable talegram of the 10th says that advi-ces from the Interior of that etate promise a lerge coffee crop.

ces from tha Intarlor of that etate promise a lerge coffee crop.

—The planters of Piáu, Minas Geraes, have made a protest to the governor of that state against the haevy charges imposed upon coffee. They cleim that coffee from that neighborhood pays in freighte end taxes over 20\$ e bag, or \$\$\$ an arrobe, by the time it reaches Rio de Juneiro. There is a good old fable which might be quoted just here—the killing of the hen that laid golden eggs—but we forbear.

## LOCAL NOTES

—General Santos Dias has been appointed to mmand the 5th military district, that of Santa

—General Santos Dias has been appointed to command the 5th military district, that of Santa Catharina.

—We are advised that a letter was mailed in São Paulo to our address on the 3rd Inst. It has not yet arrived. Will the postoffice look it np?

—General Roberto Ferreira left for Pará on the 10th. Within three months we shall expect to hear of political troubles in Pará so grave as to necessitate military intervention.

—The minister of finance, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, has recently purchased the Diogo Velho residence in Rua Senador Vergueiro for 115,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$, and will soon establish his family there.

—The appointment of Dr. André Cavalcanti, the present chief of police, to the Supreme Federal Tribunal is now spoken of. He is doing so well on the police that his promotion will be sincerely vegretted.

—The death of Conncillor Eduardo de Andrade Pinto occurred in this eity on the 10th inst. The deceased was prominent in political life in the time of the monarchy, and was generally esteemed as a man of high character and great ability.

—The Josnal recommends the suppression of the military attachés in the legations where they are now maintained. They were designed principally as sincucures for some of the young republicans who thought that their services entitled them to live abrond at the expense of the taxpayer.

—The rainsform which visited this city on New Year's day has been succeeded by almost daily rains. Thus far january has been exceptionally cool, and the city is phenomenally healthy. The death rate this month has been as low as 6 in one day, an abnormally low rate for a city of something over a half million population.

—The government has appointed Dr. Jodo Baptisa de Lacerda as director of the Musen Nacional. The new director has heet for many years the sub-director of the physiological abnoratory of the museum, and is best known, perhaps, for his experiments in connection with the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote against poisonous snake butes.

—The director of the Illa Grande qua

the museum, and is best known, pernaps, for na experiments in connection with the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote against poisonous anake butes.

—The director of the Ilha Grande quarantine station has asked for a force of 50 soldiers, ostensibly to maintain a sanitary cordon. In reality, however, they are required to keep anyone from making use of the island, and to keep the sick away. They will be provided with carridges to shoot any poor sick wretch who may want even the poorest service which humanity can render,—It must be admitted that there are some signs indicating prospects of improvement in the post-soldier. They are becoming sensitive. We were favored on the 11th inst. with a copy of the Raviera, of Buenos Aires, of November 24th, and the date stamp was bron off the wrapper, apparently to embarrass reclamations. The next step will probably be to deliver the papers a little earlier.—In view of the Texectra disaster the minister of marine has lessued instructions to the captain of the port to oblige all national vessels, whether cocan-going, coasting, or engaged in port services, to carry the number of boats, life belts, and life-buoys, recommended by the marine congress of Washington, and that every steamer engaged in carrying passengers in this bay should be provided with a fire engine and twelve leather huckets.—The Jonal says that, accurding to a telegram to the Times from Philadelphia, dated the 21st uit. A Chinese agent was then in Washington negotiating with Minister Mendona for the purchase of the Nichteroy, with its dynamite gnn, and the Andrada, the two phenomenal additions to the Brazilian navy made by the said minister himself. The Jonal says that, accurding to a telegram other swill lervently join.—A peculiar case occurred last week in the matter of quarantine restrictions. The British steamer Olympo had be no condemned to rigorous quarantine at Ilha Grande, having had several deaths of a suspected character on board. Unable to obtain

others will fervently join.

—A peculiar case occurred last week in the matter of quarantine restrictions. The British steamer Otympo had been condemed to rigrous quarantine at Ilha Grande, having had several deaths of a suspected character on board. Unable to obtain medicines and medical assistance at Ilha Grande, the captain finally resolved to come to this port, which he did. He not only left Ilha Grande without hindrance, but he bame into port without difficulty. His request for medicines, etc., here met the same treatment accorded at Ilha Grande, and he was finally compelled to return there without the relief sought. The incident shows both the cowardice and heartlessess of the officials in charge of our sanitary service. They permit men to die on board a steamer without being seen by a physician, and even neglect to send them the supplies necessary to their existence.

—A pamphlet recently published by Dr. Elpidio de Mesquita, gives an account of the expulsion of 16 foreigners from Brazil by the last government. After ten months' imprisonment, without being formally accused of any crime, the Dictator resolved to have them expelled from the country in September last. Application was at once made for habeas corpus, the period of martial law having ended August 31st, and the order was promptly granted by the Supreme Tribunal. The Dictator, however, issued a decree, dated back to August 25th, ordering their expulsion, and they were sent away on the Thances on September 26th. Among them was the well-known naturalist Dr. Wilhelm won Linden. On September 16th the Supreme Tribunal gave an unequivocal decision against the right of the executive to expel foreigners, or to loud them for expulsion, as the law gives him no such authority and the constitution expressly guarantees to foreigners alt the rights of legal protection accorded to citizens.

—Another change in the uniform of the army has been decreed. One would think that quite money enough had been apent in this way.

—Another fugitive President has taken refuge in the United States. It is to be hoped that the American people will learn that something more than the name "republie" is required to make a free, self-governing nation.

—A Lisbou telegram of the 12th says that the court martial convened to try Capt. Augusto de Castilhos and some of his subordustes for their action toward the msurgents in this bay and at the River, has resulted in their acquittal by an unanimous vote.

—The lawyers are now bussily engaged on the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. It may be prophesied that when the Mello Barreto case. The meantime the winn of the Companha Geral swindle will have become seasoned to the losses which they have sudered.

—There was a row at Cascadura Sunday night between the police and a group of employée of the Centual railway. A considerable force of policemen and soldiers was sent to the place, where peace was restored about midnight. Some of the brakemen were arrested and were given the opportunity to reflect at their lessure in the police station.

—There is some gigantic lying in progress

statun.

There is some gigantic lying in progress throughout the country in regard to the recent elections. One party is denonacing all kinds of traud and violence, while the other is congratual-rig the country on the good order and scrupulous honesty which reigned. We give it up surely, but we are doubtful about the good order all the same.

'ig the country on the good order and scrippinous honesty which reigned. We give it up surely, but we are doubtful about the good order all the same.

—It is said that the authorities have not yet removed the powder left in one of the keeper's houses in the Jardim d'Acclamação. A large quantity of explosives are still stored, also, in the old museum building, and the old luft Profits, on the bay, is believed to have powder on board, Any of these deposits might cause a terrible disaster and loss of life.

—The Gascan has an envelope in its possession showing that a legibly-addressed letter from this city to \$50 Paule, which was dispatched Noviember Ittl latt a legibly-addressed letter from this city to \$50 Paule, which was dispatched Noviember Ittl latt a legibly seed in the postofice authorities remain under all these disclosures of negligence and incompetence.

—The daily rainstorns which have visited this city since the 1st inst, culminated on the evening of the 1st inst, in a genuine, old-fashioned downpour. The streets on the hillsides became rivers, and those on the level were filled with water to such an extent that the shops and dwellings in many localities were flooded. Much damage was done to the streets by sand and to buildings by the floods.

—The city government has very properly closed the gambling dens, called "book-makers" and "spottsmen's banks," and also the ball-playing establishments, called "profits, except on Standays. These places afford very little amusement beyond facilities for gambling, and their suspension will be a public benefit. In our opinion the jockey-clubs and race-courses might well receive a little gentle correction also.

—Considerable indignation has been aroused by the conduct of Capt. Cook of the Sorata, who on arrival in port on the morning of the 14th posted a notice advising passengers not to go ashore because of an epidemic of yellow fever in the city . The port officers interfered and had the notice taken down, but the chauvinists are considerably agitated over the m

siderably aguated. Over the matter still. Ine captain says that he was advised by the agents in Montevideo that yellow fever is raging in Rio de Janeiro.

—The Jornal do Brazi! has recently published particulars of the occupation of the town of Magé, first by the insurgents and then by the government forces. The first treated the residents considerately and paid for what they received. The latter, when they took possession of the place, committed every kind of excess. It is openly charged that the government commander. Col. Godolphim, gave the order "sagine z degota," can dear the content of the same state of the content of the

to an unique, me ment of Dr. Felisbello Freire to a seat in the cabinet.

—An inquiry instituted by the Jornat do Commercio has developed the following facts in regard to the suspected cholera cases sent over to Jurujuha, of which so much has been said in the columns of the Pais and by our hysterical sanitary board. From December 4th to January 5th 12 patients were sent to Jurujuha as suspected cholera cases, of whom 4 died. For the week ending January 12th to more patients were sent over, of whom 2 died. Not one of these cases was diagnosed as cholera morbus. On the 12th there were 6 patients in the lazaretto under treatment, of which one was in a bad state, one was in a hopeful condition and 4 were convolescent. This is the true history of our local cholera scare, of which alarmists have made so much capital.

-The new Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires. Manoel da Silva Pontes, left for that city or

Sr. Manoel da Silva Pontes, left for that city on the 13th inst.

—The equiser Androids has been sent down to thin Grande to help maintain order mong the stips in quarantine.

—The necessity of a sanilary convention with Irazil is now talked of in Buenos Aires. Possibly Dr. Ramos Mejia is now willing to make n few concessions.

—It is reported that Dr. Affonso Penna, ex.gov. ernor of Minas Geraes, has declined the appointment to the Supreme Federal Tribunal. We are inclined to believe that this act is a wise one, for he can be far more useful where he is than in the judiciary.

—Col. Godolnhim who is a contraction.

he can be a peried that this act is a wise one, for he can be far more useful where he is than in the judiciary.

—Col. Godolphim, who is now stationed in São Paulo, denies the charges that Magé was pillaged by the force under his command. In proof of this, after defying the complainants to prove the contrary, he asserts that he found the mosarchical flag at the public offices. If this is a proof, then the Central railway is rebellious, for it is still using stamps with the title "E. de F. D. Pedro IP" on them. Col. Godolphim should try again; perhaps he can find a better proof of his innocence next time.

—The Pair hears that one of the naval officers who abandoned the revolt because of Saldanha da Gama's manifesto of December 1893, and who has been imprisoned ever since, has recently escaped from the hospital where he was under treatment. He probably expected that he would be received with a biass band and fireworks when he left the revolt and returned to the fold. After a year's imprisonment he finds that the fate of the prodigal son has been reversed in these enlightened times, and he has probably gone back to the ranks of the discontented.

—According to the recently-published defence of Dr. Felichello Ferere, a conspiracy was on foot Dr. Felichello Ferere, a conspiracy was on foot Dr.

and he has probably gone back to the ranks of the discontented.

—According to the recently-published defence of Dr. Felishello Freire, a conspiracy was on foot ha April, 1839, headed by Senator Cunila Junior, the confidential adviser of Floriano Peixoto, to secure the re-election of the President for the next four years. As this is expressly prohibited by the constitution, Cunha Junior called on Dr. Felishello to constit him about an amendment to the constitution. Dr. Felishello says that he pointed out the impossibility of this, as such an amendment must he considered in two sessions of Congress and time only remained for one session before the presidential elections. In Econcluded, however, that the difficulty might be overcome by calling an extra session in January, 1894, at which the question could be resolved. Soon after giving this decision, Dr. Felishello was appointed to a cabinet position, and Serzedello and Custodio resigned. These are historical points worth remembering.

## BIRTH.

At Bahia on the 4th January the wife of Frederick Benn, of a son,

#### YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever epidemic of the past year was the cause of 4,701 deaths, the mouthly totals being as follows:

January	368
February	1,335
March	1,934
April	651
May	275
June	101
July	14
August	I 2
September	3
October	2
November	0
December	6

The number of deaths at the Jurujuba hospital is not given. As many patients are sent there from this city, as well as from the port, its record should be given in connection with the above. It is to be noted that the past year was a particularly bad one in many respects. The heat was very great during the summer, and bad fevers of various descriptions raged. The Misericordia reports that the mortality in March, 3625, from all causes is the greatest on record, while the aggregate for the five months from Jannary to May was nearly equal to the total for the whole of 1893. The crowded condition of the shipping and the exceptional situation in which the population was placed, owing to the revolt, are probably causes for much of this large mortality. It is not yet known how many lives were lost through the revolt.

### THE "TERCEIRA" DISASTER.

the revoit.

THE "TERCEIRA" DISASTER.

The terrible disaster of the 6th inst, is still the subject of anxious inquiry and the topic of general conversation. Although a police investigation has been in progress for many days past, the original cause of the fire is still unsettled, though it is generally believed that it originated in the amprotected woodwork surrounding the smoke-stack of the small engine used to run the electric lights. There are reasons for believing, also, that the electric light was not well monnted, the machinist employed for that purpose not being an experienced electrician.

The conduct of the passengers of the Quinta is also being allowed to fall moto the background. Conduct of this description does not appeal to popular prejudice, sonchow, and no one cares to urge an investigation. Had a schoolloop been soundly flogged, the newspapers would have bristled with indignant denunciations, for flogging is one of the pet aversions of the public. An act of criminal cowardice, like the forcible prevention of the master of the Quinta from going to the rescue of the passengers of the Teretire, is quite another thing. It appeals to no prejudice, and the enormity of the act is really not understood.

The number of lives lost is still unknown. Over 70 bothes have been recovered thus far, but many persons are still missing and the search is still going on. Some of the bodies were found outside the harbor, having been carried out to sea by the tides. It is thought that some of the victims were carried down with the wreck, having been unable to escape from the burning boat, but no diver has as yet been sent down to investigate. It is believed that the total loss of life can not be less than one hundred.

## Business Notes

The Royal Mail agency has been moved to 73,

The Royal Mail agency has been moved to 73, Rua 1º de Março.

The Brazilian consulate at Cardiff is to be suppressed for want of an appropriation.

The November receipts of rubber at Manáos amounted to 874,375 kilos.

The Royal Insurance Co, has obtained permission to transact business in Santa Catharina and Parand.

A telegram from Uhernha on the 14th says that many thousands of cattle are nassing that place for the pasture grounds of southern Minas.

The terrible accident of the 6th to the ferry hoat 72rocira has been the means of resurrecting the scheme of building a bridge across the bay.

The Paá state government has been authorized to call for tenders for a steamstip service between the river ports of Manáos and Mediteriane, with calls at liacostars and Perintins.

Trade is so had in the north that the steamers running between Marantha and Liverpool via Lisbon have recently benefor cocurred during the twenty-years service of these steamers.

An extraordinary meeting of the St. John del Rey Mining Co, was held in London on the 20th ult, at which it was resolved to increase the company's capital from £462,000 to £500,000, by the issue of £85,000 in £1 shares. This capital includes £177,760 of convertible bonds, which may be converted into shares at the pleasure of the holders.

The Ger. bk. Parand, the Nor. bks. Exponsentia and Neythour, from Hamburg, and the Ger. bk. Marra, from Liverpool, have heen denonneed as having brought on 1 arg quantities of sanugide goods. It is said that their manifests have disappeared. There have been so many denunciations of this character letely, that we must believe either that Bahia is full of sunuglers, or that some customs official is trying to make mischnel.

The Baha manicipal sloop-keeping experiment is resulting in a costly failure, as we anticipated. The municipality lost about 100,000 during the 42 days it disminished prices. If the municipality, paying no rents and no taxes, loses money on certain prices, low can it expect business men to do better?

A somewhat dan

## FINANCIAL NOTES

HINANCIAL NOTES

—At Maranhão the customs receipts in November amounted to 283, 265,838,
—The export tax on coulee yielded 123, 192,831 for the state of Expirio Stato last month.

—The November receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,126, 731,8375, and of the state receipts of the Pará custom-house were 1,126, 731,8375, and of the state receipts at 3,311,0005, and the expenditures at 3,043,365,870.
—The E-parito Santo hadget for this year estimates the receipts at 3,311,0005, and the expenditures at 3,043,365,870.
—The President has declined to accept the resignation of Drs. Rangel Pestana, Fernando Lobo and Castello Branco, the government directors of the Banco and Republica.
—The manicipal council of Nova Friburgo has resolvent to borrow 800,000 for a system of water works. The taxpayer should have something to say almost these schemes, for it means an immense load of indebtedness for the Brazilian people in the near future.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the toth says that although Prefect Valladares horrowed 5,000,000,000 only a few days ago, harely one-fifth of that sun now exists in the manicipal treasury. The rate at which money is heing squandered in the cuty will soon bring us into a state of indebtedness serious enough to alarm even the johlbers who are now enriching themselves at our expense.

—The December receipts of the Pernambrico custom-house amounted to 1,699,002,864, against 1,644,502,8530 in 1894, agamst 621,077,854,3 in 1893.

1894. 19,515,868945 5,251,4978518 1893. 19,515,868945 5,251,4978218

1894..... 19,515,586\$945 1893..... 18,338,617 558 5,251,497\$218 4,914,796 823

Increase.... 1,176,9695387 336,7005115
—The London correspondent of the Jonal do

Increase..... 1,176,0695357 336,7005115

—The London correspondent of the Jonal de Commercio telegraphis as follows:

"London, 8th January, 7p. m.—I am informed that the Messrs, Rothschilds are completing the arrangements necessary for the emission of £2,000,000 in national Brazilian treasury bills, an operation identical to what they made with the same treasury in 1892. I am told that these bills will be emitted of a type and interest rate very advantageous to Brazil.

The notice has occasioned a lively sensation here that the government had spent the sum of £35,000,000 in the repression of the recent revolt, and the general opinion in South American circles is that there have been enormous waste, not justified by the circumstances."

On the following day the minister of finance received the following telegram:
"London, 9th January.—We have great pleasure in communicating to your excellency that we have placed all the Treasury bills in accordance with the instructions received. The success of this great operation has produced an excellent influence on Brazilian funds. Those of 4 per cent. have gone up to 70½ and the Western of Minas to 80½."

The Para municipal receipts in November amounted to 188,455\$757, and the expenditures to 105,000\$428,

The Greets de Noticias of the 12th says that the Rothschilds are ready to advance £2,500,000 more on the same terms as those of the last operation, viz. 5 per cent. Ireasury bills.

The December receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 79,745\$514. The total receipts for the year were 1,544,836\$85, an increase of 951,897\$159 over the receipts of 1893.

for the year were 1,544,8368536, an increase of 951,897\$150 over the receipts of 1893.

—Telegrams from Bazil received in the City this week from correspondents in the best position to be well informed, and who hitherto have been pessimist, are now most encouraging. The policy of the new government is highly approved. The people are rallying round it, the danger of political troubles is removed, trade is good, and, generally, the future of the country is booking brighter than for many years past. It is understood that the government is studying the financial and currency situation, and that intelligent reforms will be introduced at an early date.—The Statist, Dec. 22.

—The Diarrio Official of the 11th livist, publishes a balance of municipal receipts and expenses for the month of December, in which it is stated that the receipts had here 5.290,2055508, the balance from November was 70,752\$244, and the expenditures 3,561,561808, leaving a surplus of 1,999,247\$334. Of the receipts, 5,000,000\$ ought to have been described as a loan, but figures as "cientimes." The actual evenue was, therefore, only 290,005\$508. The actual evenue was, therefore, 2012,205\$508 to the prefect, 422,350\$260 to public health and relief, 192,733\$.

330 to street cleaning, garbage removal, etc., 204,588540 interest on internal debt, 413,175\*898 to pavements, buildings, etc., 234,539850 to new works, disappropulations, etc., and 335,316\$421 to eventuaes.

### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janewo, J	aniary 14th, 1835.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$0 do do do	to U. S
do \$1.00 (U. S. com) Brazilian do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold	poud 1 \$2az
Bank rate of exchange, official on Londo.	n lo-day 10 113 d

#### EXCHANGE.

January 8.—Banks opened with the official ture at 10 316 on London, which was kept up dame the day by the thoreo Nacional and the London and Kiter Plate Bank, but the market was very firm and the other banks raised their rates to 16½. Transactions took place in private paper and approved bills were quarted and approved bills for February 21 of 16½ on 16½ on

## BALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 8.

50 Sarocabana, Miscellancous.
220 Sociedade Ensaccadora de Café. Debeuhres.
200 E. F. Leopoldina (200\$ 4%)......

January 10.

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2 do (\$90.5)
3 do do do do do do do do (\$10.5)
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5 Small ones...
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Apolices state of Kio de Janeiro.

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Classes Laboriesas.
Economia Papular.
Fianco Brazilero (40/o).
Operarius (40/o).
Operarius (40/o).
Toritotial de S. Paulo.
Republica do Biazil.

Miscellaneons.

Debentures.

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Nacional Brazileiro
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O Agrocia do Paransopaneous

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O Brazeleou

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Hyprithecary bills

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18 Apolices of 500.....

500 Iniciador...

500 Iniciado Banks.

Hypothecary Bills
Bauco C. R. do Brasil (paper).
Bauco Predial,

Jan. 14.

Applices of 5°/6...

do

do of 500\$

do of 4°/6 (guid)...

do

do of 505\$...

858 loau.

Banks, 

Railtuays.
Minas de S. Jerouymo...
Sorocabana...
do (prolong.)

Missellaneous.

45 Brasil Industrial.

600 Construcções Urbanas

100 Melhoramentos no Brazil

500

Jan. 14.

Tramways. 31 Jardim Batanico....

Miscellaneous.

January 11.

January 10.

450

1	do (2005)	1,000	Coffee. There was a little more unimation in the market last week, but still nothing worth spesking about.
. \$	of small ones.	1,000	I alld as long as the Central Railway remains parily closed
.,	Apolices 4 ala (gold)	1,220	to traine from the interior, business must remain slack.
	Banks		or account of the small receipts.  There are hopes that transactions will increase this next
39	Anxi5av	1\$200	week on account of rumours that the Railway is to open
15	Brazil e Norte America.	18	I ils traffic to the injerior very shortly.
oa oo	Constitucios Lavoura e Commercio	17 500	Sales for the week ending amount to shout et one have
ia.	Republica do Biazil	170	all fecciple to to too bags. Sautos advices our that the
•	Kantoaya	170	market is firm. Prices of 10 kilos superiors are at 14\$200.
		. 1	Vessels cleared with coffee since our last report have
10	Sorocabana. V. Ferrea Sapucahy	100\$000	Deen.
•		11 500	United States: bags.
	Miscellaneous.	- 1	Jan. 5 Haltimore Severn 4.045
•	Lateria Nacional	041000	9 New Orleans Nasnivia
	Debeutures		g Baltimore Kaltimare
			11 New York Dalton 31,446
	E. F. Leopoldina (10.5 4 °lo)	24 1000	Enrope
TE	Messes Francisco de Paula Palhares no	d Manoel	Jan. 5 Southampton Magdalena
110	de Onveira Casta Junior, stock brokers,	declared	
lei.	e Dansach in realized on the 4th mst., of i to debentures, has been annulled,	oo Lloyd	7 GO Upilon Dicarn
		- 1	7 Trieste Berenice 675
J	anuary 9.		Elsewhere:
7	Apolices 5 0 10	.020\$000	Jav. 6 Peruambuco Itapoan
i	du (500\$¹	1,010	9 Kio Grande do Sul Hagui.
5	do 4 % (gold)	1,210	9 Pelotas di 297
0		1,218	9 Pono Alegre do
ş.	C 11	1,217	Brokers' quotations for to day are per 10 kilos.
1		1,220	No. 6 per arroba, per arroba, vominal No. 8 115015
	Bauks.	1,500	7 · do 9 11\$915
			9111 11 134
5	Constructor	18\$000 170	DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS
	Railways	170	OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRD.
	C		- to - to the Da Janzing.

140\$000

169\$500 241 8

53\$000

11 Food

1,015\$000

135\$000

7 • • do			_	_	•	g			11	234 234						
_	_ '	NI OF		oi	F	C E			R	A.N	P	E	H.		M E I E I R	
Receipts at Santos hage	Steamer freight, 5% primage	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 7	N. Y	Average price No. 6.	Stock,		Coastwise	Kiver Plate, etc.	, cale	Lurope	Shipments U. States.	Receipts		
. bags	mage.	!		:	per 🤣		:	Sard	:	:	:	:	:	bags		
;	:	:	:	1	,		250,508	;	;	:	;	;	;	3.505		Jan. 6
19,000	20-25 C	% 01		Nom.	Non		241,184		. :	:	:	;	9.963	4,146		Jan. 7
12,000	20-25 6	103%	Nom.	Non.	Non.		242,355	8,013	•	350	:	;	7.623	9.187		Jan. 7 Jan. 8
13,000	20-25 €	10%	Nom.	None	Non		233,461	12.088	:	1,483	:	;	10,605	2,791		Јан. 9
17,000	20-25 6	10×	Non.	N.	Non.		2.4.701	14.777	:	:	:	58	14.277	6.418	Î	Jan. 9 Jan.10
10,000	24-25€	10 19/32	Non.	Non.	Nom.		216,411	12,010	:	:	;	917	11,093	3.779	Ì	James
15,00	20-25 6	101/4	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		221.408	5,708	:	٠.	:	050	5,708	6.625		Jan. 12
6:00		:	:	:			:	81,690	ŧ	2.176	:	5.367	74.107	84.991		Totals since 1st Jan.
2,927,000	:	:	:	:		:	i	1,416,40ñ	ł	;	;	:		1,514,247		Totals Totals since 1st July.

MARKET REPORT

imports.

Imports.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been. 3.64:
tons, per Standy, 3,050 per Largetanove, 3,38 per Philosopher Factor, and the standard stand

(#12011/C2+	-
Quotations for the week remanied at :	
Guinness Stout	16\$000-16\$500
Danish Carisberg case	56 000-58 000
	57 000 -5B 000
	57 000-58 000
Rice Since last reporting this man	ket received the fol

Rica.—Since last reporting this market received the following shipments: 3-6/54 lags per Port Carlottopper Virongate from Rangoon, also 1,131 lags construct.
Phices reminded malatered at 19800—19800 per bag.
Corn.—Shipments received amounted to 5,000 lags per Cornion Castle from the River Plate and 2,32 bags per Cornion Castle from the River Plate and 2,32 bags per Cornion Castle has according to the week were at 75500—19800 per high article for the week were at 75500—19800 per high article for the week were at 75500—19800 per high article for this article during the last week mount to 20 cases per Like from Trients, so per Orenopae from Bordeaux and 78 cases coanswise per Alexandra.

Quotations are:	
Demagny Isigny (small tins)	2\$100-2\$200
do do (assorted tins)	2 140-2 160
do (large tius)	2 100-2 120
J. Lepellener (assorted tins)	2 010-2 120
do (targe tins)	2 000
Bretel Frères (assorted tins)	1 800-1 850
Apatole (assorted)	1 800-1 810
Danish, according to assortment	1 800-1 850
Italian, A. Faccioli, (assorted)	1 800-r 840
do Eagle (do)	1 780-1 800
American (assorted tins)	1 500—1 560
Different marks (French)	1 580-1 650
LardImports of this article come	to only 20 case
981 Wise Der Alexandria and anount	
	George mark an
o is for other marks.	Br mate at

Flour.—Receipts were very small, being only 303 bar-erles per Deak from Trieste and 7,692 bags per Olympo from the River Plate.

Quotations were firm at:	
Richmond 151	21\$50022\$000
Bahimore ist	71 500-22 000
do 211d	21 000-21 250
Western and Interior	
River Plate	18 500-10 500
City Mills	21 000-23 000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREION VESSELS.

TANUARY 8.

CARDIFF—Br bk Kelvin; 1055 tons: L. H. Lockhert: 46 da; coal to W. Christiansen & Co.

YAN. 10.

Cantifer—Nor bis Gleundal/ 493 tons; Tonnasen; 47 ds: coalto the Basilian Coal Co.

PARATUR—Amer ship IV. R. Hutching/ 498 tons; E. A.

Almstong: 13 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co.

PARATUR—Tall ship Maria/ 430 tons; Jacomo Migaoni; ballast to order.

JA.V. 10. CARDIFF-Gr ship Kilo; 1,596 tons; C. Wittmus; 42 ds; coal to Max. Nothman & C. ASPREIAC-Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons: Francis P. Romerik

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREION VESSELS. JANUARY 8.

ST. THOMAS—Swed bk Lord Palmerston; 401 tons; C. G. Johnson; ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Brackka; 349 tons; P. Jensen; ballast. Bunnos Airas-Br bk Sundown, 623 tons; C. Richberg; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 695 tons; R. J. North; San Faancisco—Br bk Drumpock; 2917 tons: ballast.
Guan—Br bk Lintwood; 1195 tons: J. McKenzie; ballast.
Rangoon—Ger bk Josefa; 815 tons; C. Huncke; ballast.
La Plata—Nor ship Heidrum; 1327 tons; C. Hansen;
ballast

ROSABIO DE SANTA FE'-Ger bk Meteor: 595 tons: G. F. Nieman; ballass. Santos-Ames bk Frances; 677 tons; John Thompson; ballast. JAN. 10.

FALNOUTH-Ger ship Johann: 135 tons: Meniert; hides.
TVBAR—Nor bk Posseidon; 544 tons; A. Henwold: ballast,
BARRADOS—Br sch Western Beile: 143 tons; J. Johnson;
ballast.

JAN. 13.

CALNTA BUENA—Gr bk Marco Polo; 1,630 tons; Schuwandt: ballast. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL-Dutch ship Harmonie; 151 tons; H. Zukkien; ballast.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIDN STEAMERS.

JANUARY 8. ordeaux - Fr str Orenoque, 20 ds; Le Gall; Massagenes imes. Glasgow - Br str Milton; 37 ds; J. Davies; Norton Megaw & Co.

Genoa, via Sautos and Ilha Gravde-Ital str Pará; But-toloth Ferrucio; 21 ds; A. Fiorita & Co.

Liverpool -Br str Orcana; J. E. Kite; ao ds; Wilson, s & Co. Genoa\*-Ital str Entella; Carine Salvatore; 34 ds; J. N. de Vincensi & Filho.

Victoria via Santos-Ital str Las Palmas; M. Motts; ds. Max. Nothmann & C.

s: Max. Notaman.
Cardiff—Br str Honley; E. Cox; 25 ds; Cox; 7AN, 3;
Glasgow—Br str Herschel; John Bynne; 33 ds; Norton gaw & Co.
Patagonia; J. G. Holten; 17 hrs.; Ed-SANTOS—Ger str Patagonia; J. G. Hollen; 17 hrs.; Edward Johnston & Co.

Johnston & Co. -Fr str Bretagne, Garceu: 17 his.; Karl Valais

Q Co.

JAN. 13.

Hamburg\*—Gr str Coritiba; A. Girck; 24 ds; Edward
Johnston & Co. -Gr str Venus; E. Wolff 33 ds; Edward Johns-

ton & Co.

Have'—Fr str Colombia; Viel; 30 ds.

—Fr str Colomis; Trequeux; 22 ds.

74 M. 14.

New York—Br str Strabo; Fisher: 3 ds from Bahis;
Noton Megaw & Co.

Valparisis—Br. str Sorata; G. E. P. Cook; 16 ds;
Wilson Stons & Co. New Post-Br str Kestor; A. M. Bardin; coal to

## DEPARTURES OF FOREION STEAMERS.

JANUARY 8.

Liverpool via St. Vincent-Er str Phidias; W. Kelly:
dries.

Pernambuco-Gr str Catania; Matzen; sundries.
Santos-Br str Imperial Prince; W. S. Jameson; sun-

Santos-Fr str Entre Rios; A. Richard; sundries.

Santos—Fr str Entre Rios; A. Richard: sundries. 3.4 N. 9.

New Orleans—Br str Nasmyth; Easin: coffee.
River Piate via Santos—Ger str Pelotas; H. Hansom; sundries.

JAN. 10.

Genoa'—Ital str Pará; Buttoloth Ferrucio; coffee and dries.

dries.

River Plate—Fr sti Orenoque; Le Gall; sundries.

7AN. 1.

Bordeaux\*—Fr str La Plata; Baule; same cargo brought a south.

N. B.—This sur did not enter the port, and received her cases outside the bay.

Assengers outside the bay.

Assengers outside the bay.

Assenders outside the bay.

New York-Br str Dalton, A. Barton: coffee, Valparaiso - Br str Orcana, Kite; sundries, Montevideo - Br str Gordon Castle, E. Roaney; ballast. Hamburg"-Gr str Patagonia; J. G. Von Holten; sun-

dries.

New York.—Be str Chiusse Prince; Cohnan; coffee.

Santos—Gr str Sautos; J. Kroeger: sundries.

— Hung, str Zhaft, F. Souch; sundries.

Genoa—It str Entellis; S. Carrini; sundries and coffee.

New York.—Gr str Sorvento; J. Zeoten; coffee.

Pacific Ports—Br str Milton; J. Davies; cargo in transit, River Plate via Santos; Fr str Betague; Garcie; sundries and coffee.

coltee.

"JAN", 14.
Liverpool\*—Br str Sorata; G. E. P. Cook; sundries and

## List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 12th January, 1895.

NAME	Tons.	Master	En	tered	From	Consignees	Destitution
American bk Amy lug Moses B Tower bg Hatie M. Baun bk White Wings bk D. Pedro II	655 to5 371 654 465	Blackford Freitas Gould Davison Hudgins Willey	De	C. 4	New-York Baltimore	Levering & Co. To order I compania Industria Wilson & Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co.	
bk Lillian	806	Bonner		20 20 30	Parahyba Baltimore	Watson, Ritchie & Co. V. W. Gimmaries & C. Companhia de Tecidos Allian Wilson & Co. Lo ontei	ıçı
sh Doris	1400 428	Greene Southard Ous Amistrong	Jan.	1	New-York do	do do C. W. Gross & Co.	In distress
Argentine							
bk Bartholomen. bk Belgium. bk Mercedes A. Tezanos bk Linza Cascace. slp Felix.		Silva Kilton Barros Arenas Silva	July Nov. Dec. Jan.	30 0 15	Montevidea S. João Barra	Sautos Abren & Co l'o order L. Podestà & Filho Camnycano & Co. To order	Buenos Aires
Austriau			ľ				
bk Josef	490	Braz	Dec.	8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.	Santos
ck Fanemath  tok Seriol Wyn  tok Seriol Wyn  by Darie Hurill  tok Cambismethan the Darie Hurill  tok Cambismethan the Baloklava  the Annie Mand  the Baloklava  the Baloklava  the Baloklava  the Seriol Hurill  tok Dandale  the Annie Mande  the Darie Mande  the James Mande  the Annie Mande  the Peisnande  the Peisnande  the Peisnande  the Peisnande  the Annie Bingay  the Stanley  the Dominione  the James L. Harway  the James L. Harway  the Mentor  the Kirkloch  the Judicka  the Judicka  the May Mc. Masser  the May Mc. Masser  the Magnete  the Magnete	1373 1193 1193 1193 1193 1193 1462 984 495 984 495 220 991 1953 1249 1334 1336 1336 1336 1336 1336 1336 1336	Ross Jones Jones Jones Jones Hughes Locke Stommond Raupson Shepred Raupson Shepred Raupson Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Trethowan Sanders Lewie Mitchel Davies Coop Davies Coop Davies Coop John Herdinks Mann Griffish Mann Herdinks He	Nov. Dec.	3477719906 45566 9900 91123355592 4455555 27788 920 31 2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 7 8 12	Kangoon Pensacala Bangkok Cardiff Rangoon de Antirerp Rangoon Cardiff de Newcastle Manclester Newcastle Bangkok Cardiff Vereastle Cardiff Newcastle Manclester Newcastle Cardiff Newcastle Manclester Newcastle Cardiff Newcastle Newcastle Newcastle Newcastle Cardiff Newcastle Newcastle Newcastle Newcastle Cardiff Newcastle Newc	Iolin Moore & Co. Ferrar, Sobrinho & Co. Helmiro Rodingues & Co. Ush Heeshers & Co. Helmiro Rodingues & Co. Helmiro Rodingues & Co. Heraidan Coal Co. Norton, Magawa & Co. Heraidan Coal Co. Water, Richale & Co. Heraidan Coal Co. Water, Richale & Co. Water Christiansen & Co. Water Christiansen & Co. Wilson Soos & Co. Water Christiansen & Co. Heraidan Solidan & Co. Heraidan Coal Co. Heraidan Coal Co. R. J. Hardsen Gan Co. Messageries Maritimes Heraidan Coal Co. R. J. Hardsen Gan Co. Heraidan & Co. He	S. Francisco; I Neuroaute, D Baltimore Buenos Ayres
k Wilhelminek Olgak Dania.gn Union	842 M 901 S 362 M	Videfar ichmidt Velson Ankersen	Nov. Dec. Jan.	29 15 23 2	Londres Pensacola Aracajú Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co. C G C e Industria thr. Heckscher & Co. Walter Christiansen & Co.	
German				ś			
nip Fritz Renter	7280 E 1797 S 7700 K 283 H 785 R 1475 H 1475 S	teenken ingel inben nolzer Lauffmann Leydmann Lumpff Lansen chint Lessal Vittmits	Oct. Dec. Jan.	16	S. Fc. do Sul Antwerp Carchif do Cadiz S. Cruz Wisby Cardiff do do do	Santos, Abreu & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co. Walter, Christiansen & Co. Max. Mothmann & Co. Max. Mothmann & Co. Macedo Junior & Co. C. G. C. et al. C. G. Et a	Саре G. Н,
Italian k Giuseppe Cappadona	, ,	Iaviallo			Marseilles		
gn Mana	230 N	Iariello Iignon'i	Dec. Jan.		Itapemirim	l'o order do	
Mormegian gn Solveng. gn Argus. k Blammja. ip Sambold. ip Sambold. ip France Kobert. gn Frode. ip Proce. ip Phote. k Prince Arthur. k Rackel. Carl Pehl. k Argo. k Hirotha.	539 B 672 J	andersen ubolhanse ristensen doie Iansen undsen undrisen ohnston aude iorresen Olsen lathiesen orjesen	May Nov. Dec.	15 25 28 29 23 25 26 27 28 30	Macahé Rio Grande Antwerp Pensacola do Aracajii do Cardiff Newport Hamburg do Wisby Kangoon	To order To order C. G. C. e Industria To order Belaniro Rodrigues & Co. To order To order To order Helmiro Rodrigues & Co. To order Helmiro Soluti & Co. To order Herm Stolut & Co. To order do	Barbados.
Portuguese							
k Agnes k Nova União	630 S 393 F	oares ernandes	Nov. Dec.	28 15	Oporto do	To order J. A. G. Santos & Co.	Buenos Aires
Swedish  Robert  P Carl Hendric  Harmonia	319 F			4	Hudikswall Uardiff	Chr. Hecksher & Co. Brazilian C al Co. C.G.C. e Industria	Pernambuco

## N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been despached.

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Supt

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before going there, in order to accure pumps measured nate-duction, temploying other physicians can go direct to the Hadinal, but should carry with them the physican's instruc-formed to the state of the state of the state of the wards, and whether in a general control or privace come. Orders of admittance may be provinced at this office. The consulting offices of the regular vishing physicians are: Dr. Bandeira. No. 7, 8 km 1° de Maiço. The vishing hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the mon-ing and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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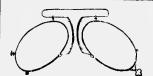
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## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

EDWARD LEAY, 72 years of age, has resided 35 years in Brazil.

WILLIAM DAVIS, descrited on the 20th September 1890, at Rio de Janeiro, from baique Hechinooga

CAMERON MACINTOSH, 23 years of age; last heard of on board of the British ship Jenual Court. REUBEN SAVERS, seamen on board the barquentine Brunette which loaded at lambetba for Kro de Janeno, June, 1891.

Mrs. LOBO, daughter of Mrs. Kisien, whose husband was supposed to be in command of the Brazilian vessel

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December, 1894

C. F Ancell,

Acture British Cousul General.

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Frank H. Norton

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For New Orleans: 

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-Coast Ports : Milton ..... 12th January Chaucer ..... 31st " For Liverpool: 8th Januar

For Antwerp & Linerpool: King Cawallon.... . 16th Janu Intended saillings from Santos for New York:

 
 Olbers
 10th
 Januar

 Bessel (Victoria)
 17th
 "

 Plaxman
 24th
 "

 Herschel
 31st
 "
 For New Orleans: Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

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Bessel 25th Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient

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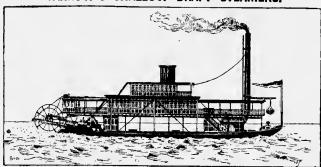


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